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INSCOM

Journal

JUNE 1983

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41 AND STRONG



Viewpoint

The U.S. Army celebrates its 208th Birthday on June 14, 1983.

Since its June 14, 1775 inception, the Army has served an important and vital role in our country's history.

Secretary of the Army John O. Marsh Jr., in an article entitled *Yorktown: Spirit of Victory, A Reaffirmation and Rededication*, which appeared in the October 1981 issue of the *Army 1981-82 Green Book*, wrote: "George Washington had a dream for our nation and faith in the Continental Army. I share his dreams of greatness for our country. I also continue to believe that our Army must be a force that is strong, courageous, dedicated and ready.

"The greatness of our nation, the courage of our people and the strength of our Army are inseparable. They inspired those who founded the republic. These beliefs endure today. The U.S. Army, a Total Force Army, is their guardian."

Today, we can all join Secretary Marsh in taking pride, as members of the Army and of INSCOM, in the contributions the Army has made to our country's history. From the Revolutionary War through the War of 1812, in World Wars I and II, in the Korean and Vietnam conflicts and in innumerable smaller frays the Army has done its part in protecting and securing our fundamental rights and our nation's freedom.

INSCOM *Journal*

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On our cover: The term '41 and strong' refers to the 41 years since Arlington Hall Station became an Army installation and to its continuance as a strong military post.

Shown is INSCOM's crest on a belt of teal blue. The crest, with teal blue background and gold grid lines, is a globe with its long axis placed vertically. The globe, which alludes to the worldwide intelligence mission of the Command, has two sprigs of gold oak leaves molded together at bottom center. The oak sprigs, curving upward below the base of the globe, signify fortitude and endurance. In conformance with the crest's axis, in the center there is a gold double-webbed key with its bow at the top. The key is symbolic of security and control. The teal blue is symbolic of coolness and courage, while the gold color of the grid stands for excellence and wisdom.

The sphinx is an age-old symbol of wisdom and strength.

The cover was designed by Sgt. J. H. Bond, Public Affairs Office, INSCOM.

Renewing old friendships

by Jeffrey S. Schubbe

It has been almost two years since I left the Army and, although I felt I made the right decision when I gave up the military life to pursue a college degree, I felt that something was missing.

For three years I had been with INSCOM, and the more I thought about the job, the more I missed it. I also missed the annual INSCOM Day picnics, the fun runs and the company parties.

But most of all, I missed the people. My fellow INSCOMers had become like a family to me and, since leaving the INSCOM community, I had lost virtually all contact with these people who had become so much a part of my life. There had to be some way, I thought, to re-establish contact with my fellow workers—friends who left permanent footprints around the perimeter of my heart.

I recently came across at least a partial solution to my problem. The Army, I learned, has a program known as the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR). Controlled in St. Louis by the U.S. Army Reserve Components Personnel and Administrative Center (RCPAC), this element of the Reserve is unique in that, as a

member, I inform RCPAC of when I want to go on duty or training, where I want to go (limited to areas with my MOS), and how long I want to train (usually between two and six weeks a year). RCPAC then cuts the orders, and I'm off. Since I'm assigned to no active Reserve unit outside of RCPAC, I have no monthly drills to participate in, and, if I'm especially busy over the course of a particular

year or two, I'm under no obligation to pull duty.

There is no set number of duty days that must be completed during any set time frame. As can be seen, the IRR is extremely flexible and, most importantly, it has allowed me to make direct contact with old friends in the INSCOM community.

My most recent tour through the IRR was a two-week stint at Arlington Hall Station in



Manhattan Skyline as Jeff Schubbe saw it on his trip to New York City.

(Photo courtesy of Jeff Schubbe)

Virginia, headquarters of INSCOM. A student at Mankato State University in Minnesota, I was on Christmas break and decided to devote the first two weeks of my vacation to Uncle Sam. And besides, what an opportunity to look up some fellow INSCOMers!

The first familiar face I ran into, in fact, was SFC Bob Barsi, an old friend from Field Station Misawa in Japan. He was known as "ol' Uncle Bob" at Misawa and is now supervising activities at the Arlington Hall Station Recreation Center.

After I had been given a brief orientation of the working structure at Arlington Hall, I was introduced to a colonel who had his office right across from the room in which I was working. The colonel, to my surprise, was Ralph P. Stevens, my company commander in Misawa. We chatted old times and spent a few minutes discussing the courses each of our lives had taken in the three years that had passed since we had last seen each other in Japan.

Another day as I was making my way to the office, I spotted an individual, his back toward me, strolling down the hall. His leisurely pace, with arms swinging freely left to right, was most familiar to me.

"Sgt. Proctor!" I yelled. It came automatic as I had no trouble recalling the name although it had been a long time since I'd seen this old friend.

SFC Proctor turned around, stared for a moment, then responded, "Jeff Schubbe!" We clasped hands tightly—it had been over three years.

Proctor, alias "Doctor Proctor," led me to his office and wrote down a list of old acquaintances. He gave me addresses and phone numbers. And each old friend I tracked down, it seemed, knew the whereabouts of four or five others. Suddenly,



Jeff Schubbe (left) and long time friend John Craig sightseeing in downtown New York City. (Photo courtesy of J. Schubbe)

it appeared that the few days I had left at Arlington Hall weren't really enough to see everyone I had hoped to see. But this was certainly far superior to no time at all, and I rushed in my attempt to rekindle old friendships.

I also spent two days of my tour at the National Security Agency (NSA) in Maryland. Many of my fellow INSCOMers had eventually either been stationed at NSA or were still there. Among those I did locate included SSgt. Russ Burchfield, a fellow analyst, and my old NCOIC, Bob Reed. Bob, one of the finest bosses I have ever worked for, had recently left the Army and was now working for NSA as a civilian.

Since Arlington Hall Station is situated only 10 or 15 minutes from downtown Washington, D.C., I didn't hesitate to spend several days seeing the sights. Having never been to the capital city, I had, over the years, allowed my mind to construct a vision of the structure of that city—its monuments and all the other historical and cultural sites.

But as I viewed our nation's capital in reality for the very first time, my seemingly blurred and distant vision was crushed. Washington, D.C. became real to me. It was close, distinct. History came alive, and, for two weeks, I lived it.

My trip to the east coast allowed me to spend a weekend in New York City. One of my very best INSCOM friends, John Craig, lives in Brooklyn and, like many of my other old friends, it had been more than three years since I'd seen him.

Just as I had never been to Washington, D.C., neither had I ever been to New York. The bus that I rode to the city dropped me off "smack dab" in the middle of Manhattan. Of course, I had no idea where I was at the time. All that I knew was that I was in New York, it was getting dark, and that the city was just a bit larger than I was used to. (I grew up outside of Pemberton, Minn., population 125!)

After collecting my senses, I made my way to the subway and hopped on a train for Brooklyn. In about 40 minutes, the train

had reached Bay Parkway. John lived in that vicinity, so I hoped the Bay Parkway subway stop was close enough. Fortunately for me, as I left the station, I discovered that I was just a few steps from his residence. I took a left at the corner and made the five minute walk to John's house in residential Brooklyn. Nobody was home at the time except John's 89-year-old grandmother. She invited me in to wait for John to come home from work. John works for the Internal Revenue Service, I learned, collecting taxes from indebted citizens and businesses.

After two hours, John walked in the door.

"How are you doing, John?" I jumped from my chair.

"Hi, Jeff," John replied. We locked palms.

"It's been a long time," I said, searching for the appropriate words. "Where does a person start?"

But the starting point didn't matter as we sat down in John's home and talked over old times as well as new. The evening melted down, and tomorrow turned into today as we continued to fill the gap that existed in our friendship as the result of the three years it had been since we had last seen each other.

Although we could have talked of the good times and laughed at the bad all night and through the next day, we forced ourselves to sneak at least a couple hours of sleep.

For the remainder of the weekend, John showed me his city—Brooklyn, Manhattan Skyline, the Statue of Liberty, Central Park, Broadway, the Empire State Building and the night life. My time being short, we couldn't come close to seeing even a respectable fraction of New York, but at least John and I were there—seeing it and sharing the experience together for the time I did have.



The Washington Monument, framed by snow-covered branches, stands majestically behind the Tidal Basin. (Photo courtesy of J. Schubbe)

As much enjoyment as I was already having, there was still one big surprise left in my trip. Another old friend was in town—Bob Crutchfield, a fellow analyst. Also a Misawan, Bob was a close friend of both John and myself.

"Washington, D.C. became real to me. It was close, distinct. History came alive, and for two weeks, I lived it."

Bob had been living in New York for the past three months, and the Saturday morning that John and I tracked him down, he was on his way to catch a flight home to Los Angeles for the holidays. So the three of us spent only a couple of hours together,

but the time was invaluable, nonetheless.

By Sunday morning, my time in New York had shrunk to a speck. My bus would leave in a couple of hours. I said goodbye to John and asked him to visit me in Minnesota. I stated that we weren't going to let three years slip through our fingers so rapidly this time. "I'll be back," I assured him as I flagged down a yellow New York taxi cab.

My short two-week tour drew to a close—and rather suddenly at that. But it was a GREAT time, a FANTASTIC time!

So while I chose not to make the Army my career, I am still able, because of the IRR, to see some of the places I'd like to see, do some things I've always dreamed of doing and, most importantly, I'm allowed to spend time with some of the best friends the world has to offer. And when I'm all done doing that, I can go home to Mankato, Minn., and find a good textbook to read while I pursue my college degree.

It's nice to have your cake . . . and eat it too!!



Lt. Col. Neal E. Norman receives the flag of the 203rd Battalion from Col. Thayer Cummings, Commander of the 513th MI Group, at a change of command ceremony on March 18, 1983. (U.S. Army photo)

Change of Command Ceremony

Lt. Col. Neal E. Norman assumed command of the 203rd Military Intelligence Battalion, 513th Military Intelligence Group on March 18, 1983. The Change of Command Ceremony was held at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

Prior to this assignment, Norman was Deputy Commander of the 513th MI Group at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. He also served in Germany, Vietnam, Korea, and other locations in the U.S. Other assignments include the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence and Of-

fice of the Army Chief of Staff.

His military awards include the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star, Meritorious Service Medal, and the Army Commendation Medal.

Lt. Col. Norman holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science and a Master of Arts degree in International Relations from Southern Illinois University.

The outgoing commander of the 203rd MI Battalion, Lt. Col. John H. Prokopowicz, is headed for Berlin, to assume the duties of the Deputy Commander of the Field Station.

INSCOM Task Force wins Director's Trophy

The Army's nominee, TF 138, an element attached to the 470th Military Intelligence Group, is the winner of the 1982 Director's Trophy.

The Director's Trophy recognizes and identifies those tactical units that have made significant contributions in the field of cryptology over the past year.

TF 138 was the Army's entry in the 1982 Director's Trophy Competition.

The project involved a total Army team effort by soldiers and units of FORSCOM, INSCOM, and Reserve Components.

Maj. Gen. William E. Odom, ACofS for Intelligence, said, "I was extremely proud to represent you before an audience of the senior leaders from all agencies in the National Intelligence Community and I told them of your sustained good work. All of you deserve a sincere note of congratulations."

Change of Command at CSF

Col. Claude W. Johnson assumed command of the Central Security Facility (CSF) on March 21, 1983 in a change of command ceremony held at SeaLandAir Recreation Center, Fort Meade, Maryland.

Col. Johnson replaces Col. Ernest H. Fountain, Jr., who had commanded the CSF since September 1979.

He was assigned to the 66th Military Intelligence Group in Germany, where among other assignments, he served as group adjutant. In 1967, Col. Johnson graduated from the Counterintelligence Agent Course at Fort

Holabird, Maryland and was assigned to the 112th Military Intelligence Group at Fort Sam Houston, Texas where he served as group adjutant.

He served in Korea with the 502nd Military Intelligence Battalion during the period 1968-1969. Returning to CONUS, he attended the Military Intelligence Officer Advanced Course, graduating in 1970. He was then assigned to Vietnam where he was the Special Security Detachment commander for I Field Forces, Vietnam. Later he was assigned to Fort Hood, Texas as the Special Security Group com-

mander of several tactical SSO detachments supporting III Corps and Project MASTER.

After graduating from the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1975, Johnson was assigned to the CINCPAC Airborne Command Post, Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii. In this capacity, he performed varied airborne battle staff intelligence duties. His most recent assignment was with the Office, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs), where he served as a review officer in the Army Division of the Directorate for Freedom of Information and Security Review.

Johnson is a graduate of the Air Defense Artillery Basic Course, the Counterintelligence Agent Course, the Military Intelligence Officer Advanced Course, and the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College.

Women's History Week at VHFS

The second week in March saw the observance of Women's History Week at Vint Hill Farms Station.

The purpose of the observance was to recognize the many contributions women have made to American history and to elevate that role which has been consistently overlooked and undervalued in history.

"American Women—Portraits of Courage," a film narrated by Patricia Neal, was shown at the post theater. From the time our nation was born, to the present, women have contributed to, and

fought for the same principles as their fathers, husbands and sons.

A luncheon with guest speaker Mrs. Adrienne Eddins was held in the Consolidated Dining Facility. Eddins stressed, in her talk, that women must develop more self awareness. She also spoke of career planning, pointing out the difference between "holding a job" and "having a career."

The event of the week was the Women's Seminar/Workshop. The workshop was led by Judy Mueller from the Northern Virginia Information and

Counseling Center for Women.

The group discussed the differences of attitudes, environment, and principles in which they were raised. Also, if those influences still exist today, could they be modified, changed, or totally discarded.

Although only a week in duration, the introduction of a Women's History Week has begun the slow but steady progress towards an awareness of the many contributions women make toward insuring that women receive the recognition that is due.

41 and strong

AHS

Arlington Hall Station once served as the site of the Arlington Hall Junior College for Girls, begun as a sister school to Sullins College, an exclusive finishing

school for girls in Bristol, Virginia. Founded by Dr. William E. Martin, Jr., who had served as President of Sullins, Arlington Hall opened its doors in 1927

upon completion of its administration, classroom, and dormitory building which today serves as the main headquarters building for the U.S. Army Intel-



Headquarters Building, Arlington Hall Station

ligence and Security Command. The present Post Gymnasium, along with the East Wing of the main building, was built a year later.

In the years before the war, Arlington Hall Junior College provided a genteel education to a select clientele of young ladies. Courses in music, art, and drama were supplemented by more utilitarian offerings in home economics, secretarial training, and physical education. The college boasted indoor and outdoor riding arenas and maintained a noted equestrienne club. The school offered its students a lovely, park-like setting with ready access to the culture of Washington, D.C., and during the summer, served as a hotel for individuals wanting to escape the environs of the District of Columbia. In 1934, the Great Depression forced Dr. Martin to declare bankruptcy and the Hall to be turned over to a board of trustees. Despite this momentary setback, the school continued to grow in size and prestige, reaching an enrollment of 202 students in 1942.

When World War II broke out, U.S. Army signal intelligence and security were being carried on by the Signal Intelligence Service (SIS) and by its operating arm, the 2d Signal Service Battalion. In the first months of the war, these expanding organizations quickly outgrew their office space in the Munitions Building, located in Washington, D.C. SIS discovered Arlington Hall quite by accident when a party of officers returning from an inspection of a proposed monitoring site near

Warrenton, Virginia (today, Vint Hill Farms Station), noticed the school as they drove down Lee Boulevard (now Arlington Boulevard) in April 1942.

Arlington Hall seemed an ideal site with its 100 acres, ready access to both Washington, D.C. and the proposed monitoring station, and the security provided by its relative isolation from the prying eyes of enemy agents. When approached, the college trustees were more than willing

to turn over the school to the War Department for the duration of the War. However, the War Department wanted a permanent control and ultimately secured the institution through a court-imposed settlement of \$650,000, less than the college's asking price and barely paying the school's mortgage obligations. On June 10, 1942, the U.S. Army took possession of the property with a guard detail of an armed second lieutenant and



In earlier days, a pond filled with water lillies was located on the grounds in front of Headquarters Building. The pond and the lillies are no longer there but the depression in the ground remains.

fourteen troops toting sawed-off broom handles since rifles were in short supply.

Arlington Hall Station was officially organized as an "exempt" military post under the Military District of Washington on July 8, 1942. By August 24, the SIS and the 2d Signal Service Battalion had completed their move from the Munitions Building to the new quarters. A double chain-link fence wired to an alarm system surrounded the new post, and a badge system controlled access to the installation.

From the start, the existing facilities remaining from the days of the school were inadequate to serve the Army's needs. In September 1942, ground was broken for A Building to serve operational elements, the enlisted barracks, and a civilian cafeteria. The first wings of A Building were no sooner completed than construction of a second operations area, Building B, was begun in December. This first phase of construction was followed in the summer of 1944 when additional barracks were constructed to accommodate the increased numbers of WAC's as well as troop support facilities such as the post exchange, theater, and recreational center. By the war's end, there were approximately 5,700 civilians, 650 officers, 1,000 WAC's, and 600 enlisted men. The entire post was operating on a round-the-clock basis and six-day work week.

During the war, the Signal Intelligence Service underwent a number of organizational changes, finally being redesignated the Signal Security Agency (SSA) on July 1, 1943. The Chief,



On September 5, 1942 construction was underway on the central portion of A Building. This view faces south. (U.S. Army photo)



Construction was underway on B Building by December 12, 1942. (U.S. Army photo)



In the early 1940s, military personnel pass by a waiting car in front of Headquarters Building. The U.S. flag waves freely overhead.

SIS (later the Chief, SSA) also wore the hat of the Commander of Arlington Hall Station and Commander of the 2d Signal Service Battalion. As Commander, 2d Signal Service Battalion, he controlled not only the troops at Arlington Hall Station but those located at worldwide monitoring detachments of the Battalion. In reality, the responsibilities of the Post Commander and the Commander, 2d Signal Service Battalion were delegated to the Administrative Officer, SIS (later SSA). In March 1944, the Administrative Officer was redesignated as Executive Officer.

Victory in World War II brought many changes to Arlington Hall Station. Within a few months the civilian work force had dropped by half as personnel rushed to return to careers interrupted by the war. On Sept. 15, 1945, the Army Security Agency was organized under the operational control of the Director of Intelligence, War Department General Staff, to replace the Signal Security Agency, which was discontinued.

In December 1945, the positions of Commander, ASA and Commander of Arlington Hall Station were separated and the position of Executive Officer, who in the past had acted as post commander, was abolished. These changes were followed on April 20, 1946 with the disbanding of HQ 2d Signal Service Battalion. In the end, the reorganizations left in place a command which controlled the troops assigned to Arlington Hall Sta-

tion and troop/post support functions. A new TDA base was formed with the organization of Hq & Hq Company, Arlington Hall Station on April 20, 1946. Although not formally recognized by General Orders, the troops were divided among Hq & Hq Company, the Security Guard Company, the WAC Company, and a Casual Detachment for those personnel yet to be assigned permanently. The WAC Company, which had dropped in strength from over 1,000 at the war's end to only 35 women within a year's span, was finally discontinued in 1949.

The creation of a separate U.S. Air Force following the war resulted in the establishment of the Air Force Security Service in October 1949 at Arlington Hall Station. In March 1949, the Air Force Security Service relocated from Building A, Arlington Hall Station, to Brooks Air Force Base, Texas. In July 1949, the Armed Forces Security Agency (AFSA) was organized to provide centralized direction to the cryptologic elements of all three Services and drew civilian and military personnel from each of the services. AFSA took over a large part of Arlington Hall Station, where its headquarters was located, and the Naval Security Group's installation in Washington, D.C.

The Korean War brought expansion and with it reorganization. In October 1950, the First Battalion (Provisional) was organized to oversee the troops assigned to Arlington Hall Station. The troops were divided

between Hq & Hq Company, the Security Guard Company, and the WAC Company. (The Security Guard Company and the WAC Company were formally organized on June 1, 1951.) On March 10, 1952, A Company and B Company were also organized and recognized by General Orders. Due to overcrowded living conditions, Company B was located at Fort Myer, Virginia from February 1953 to June 1956 at which time the company returned. In March 1953, the First Battalion ceased to function as an administrative headquarters.

designated as U.S. Army Garrison, Arlington Hall Station on January 1, 1957. At the time, U.S. Army Garrison consisted of Hq & Hq Company, Company A, Company B, Security Guard Company, and WAC Company. On September 16, Company B was discontinued and its personnel transferred to the MDW U.S. Army Support Element, Arlington Hall Station, organized to carry personnel whose duty assignments were at other MDW installations, mainly the Pentagon.

Other changes were taking place at Arlington Hall Station

left vacant by NSA were quickly filled by a variety of intelligence or intelligence-support related tenants. Joint Task Force 7 was the first element to come on board, followed by intelligence elements of five Army technical services, ACSI's technical intelligence units, the U.S. Air Force Intelligence Command, and the U.S. Army Signal Communications Security Agency. (On Feb. 2, 1962, Arlington Hall Station was made a permanent Class II installation.)

The centralizing efforts of Secretary of Defense Robert S. MacNamara led to another tenant at Arlington Hall Station. MacNamara created the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) to give coordination and direction to the intelligence efforts of the different services. The newly organized DIA was allotted space in Buildings A and B in July 1962 with headquarters at the Pentagon. To make room for DIA, many of the intelligence elements in these buildings were relocated, discontinued or merged into DIA itself.

For over 40 years Arlington Hall Station has been the "home" of various Army and Department of Defense organizations. Since June 1942, the post has served as a headquarters for Army intelligence units and operations around the world.

From March 1953 to August 1956, a position of Troop Commander existed within the Post headquarters to oversee the training supply, welfare, and discipline of the assigned troops. In August, a position of S-3 was established in place of the Troop Commander. Also in August, the Security Guard Company was redesignated as the Military Police Company.

Among other organizational changes, Hq & Hq Company, Arlington Hall Station was re-

during the 1950's. In 1952, the Armed Forces Security Service, which had been controlled by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was replaced as the central cryptologic agency by the National Security Agency (NSA) subordinated to the Secretary of Defense. In January 1955, NSA moved its headquarters from Arlington Hall Station to Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, followed by a phased move of its remaining elements over the next three years. In 1958, A and B Buildings

After the arrival of DIA, Arlington Hall Station witnessed only a few additional organizational changes. The most major change was the redesignation of the U.S. Army Security Agency as the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command on Jan. 1, 1977. The new command represented a merger of Army intelligence functions. Its main headquarters remained at Arlington Hall Station.

Within the U.S. Army Garrison, Arlington Hall Station, there were also few changes. On

June 12, 1966, the WAC Company was discontinued. The next change did not occur until Oct. 15, 1981 at which time the Military Police Company was discontinued and its personnel transferred to Hq & Hq Company, which was redesignated as the Headquarters and Security Company. At the same time, B

Company was organized, leaving Garrison with the following organization: Headquarters & Security Company, A Company, and B Company.

Arlington Hall Station remains more than a military post. It is a reminder of the more gentle days of Arlington Hall Junior College

for Girls and a memorial to outstanding intelligence successes of World War II. It has become inseparably linked with the history and heritage of Military Intelligence.

Editor's Note: This article was prepared by the INSCOM History Office.

Quality of Life

Work and play at AHS

The Quality of Life Program is defined as the broad concept which encompasses the degree to which the common human needs of soldiers and their families are satisfied.

Some programs fill the need for creativity while other programs fill the need for entertainment, knowledge, and physical activity.

Arts and Crafts Shop

The Arts and Crafts Shop serves the active, retired and dependent military community as well as DOD civilians working at Arlington Hall Station. Tools, equipment and instruction are available in pottery, ceramics, stained glass, drawing, painting,

printmaking, enameling, sculpture, sewing, weaving, macrame, textile design, leather, photography, woodwork, upholstery, auto repair, welding and auto body restoration.

Current programming places emphasis on total community participation. A variety of classes in beginning photography, quilting, ceramics, furniture design, construction, furniture repair, reupholstery, automotive repair and maintenance techniques have offered diverse opportunities for skill development and for enhancing cultural awareness. Recent augmentation of a permanent full time staff has resulted in further increases in attendance and individualized assistance to patrons. Continual upgrade of the facil-

ities this year has included resurfacing of the auto shop lot and new furnishings for ceramics and photo lab.

The annual ceramics competition and Open House held in May is now in its fourth year. The event offers an opportunity for the local community, other posts and services to interact and display their creative works. The All Army Photo Contest, which was held recently at the Officers Club, inspired 29 local level entries.

A special workshop will be held in the production of inexpensive creative projects to improve the barracks and home.

In FY 83 anticipated renovations will include installation of new kilns and sink closet areas in the ceramics shop.

The auto craft shop has initiated a troop level program on motorcycle safety.

Physical Activities

The Physical Activities program is comprised of three separate programs: sports, bowling, and outdoor recreation. These programs are designed to promote individual physical fitness and provide a variety of activities that afford soldiers with the maximum opportunity for voluntary participation. All activities are planned and implemented through the Physical Activities Director.

Sports

The sports program centers around the post gymnasium. The gym has 10,500 square feet of space and provides a combination basketball and volleyball court, weight room, shower and locker facilities, sauna, jacuzzi and indoor swimming pool. For outdoor sports there is a multi-purpose ball field that provides space for such activities as softball, flag football and soccer as well as command level picnics. There are three tennis courts and a par course located on the main post.

Bowling

The Bowling Center is a six-lane facility with a snack bar and game room containing video and pinball game machines. The lanes have recently been resurfaced, and a new maintenance contract has allowed for a major machinery renovation. The



Brownie Hall at work in the Ceramic Shop. On the shelves behind her are molds used in designing ceramic ware. (Photo by A. Hickman)



Sgt. Roger Figart and Cpl. Roger Blazek installed new sound systems in their vehicles at the Auto Craft Shop. (Photo by A. Hickman)

Bowling Center offers the best deal in town. The lanes are open Monday through Saturday and the cost is minimal. On Saturdays the Center offers a "red pin" special wherein the individual who bowls a strike when the head pin is the "red pin" wins a free game. In addition to the regular Saturday special, the Center occasionally promotes numerous special tournaments such as the Tournament of Hams and the Turkey Shoot.

The manager of the Bowling Center welcomes all leagues, both on and off post. Currently, there are two noontime leagues and two evening leagues ongoing at the Bowling Center.

The snack bar with its soft drinks, beer, and sandwiches has proved to be a popular place for folks to meet. Not only has it given AHS soldiers a place to relax and get a bite to eat after normal duty hours, but it has generated sufficient income to keep bowling costs to an absolute minimum. Future plans call for the purchase of additional lane maintenance equipment.

Outdoor Recreation Center

The Outdoor Recreation Center opened its doors for the first time in February of this year. The program, now in its infancy stage, offers the soldiers stationed at AHS the opportunity to enjoy the great outdoors.

The Outdoor Recreation Equipment Rental Center offers such items as tents, camping stoves, lanterns, fishing gear, skis, boots, poles, backpacks, cooking utensils, sleeping bags, dining canopies, and more, for a

nominal fee.

The Equipment Rental Center is just a part of the total outdoor program. Trips will be scheduled throughout the year, such as fishing, skiing, canoeing and hiking excursions.

Post Library

The Post Library offers a variety of materials and services to both the serious researcher and the casual browser. The 15,000 volume collection of hardbound and paperback books

includes titles on subjects from aard-varks to zero-based budgeting, with particularly good sections on personal finance and investments, military arts and sciences, and modern history. All current *New York Times* best sellers are represented in the collection, which is augmented by 140 new titles monthly.

For those who would rather listen than read, the library has a 600 title record collection. Opera and the classics share shelf space with country and western, jazz, ragtime, rock, folk and easy



Sally Harris, Arts specialist, prepares Batik demonstration for the multicraft area in the Craft Center. (Photo by A. Hickman)

listening. Instructional records teach languages, steno and typing, and numerous musical instruments. Cassette tapes include, in addition to music, a number of poems, plays and other works read by the authors or actors who have made the works famous.

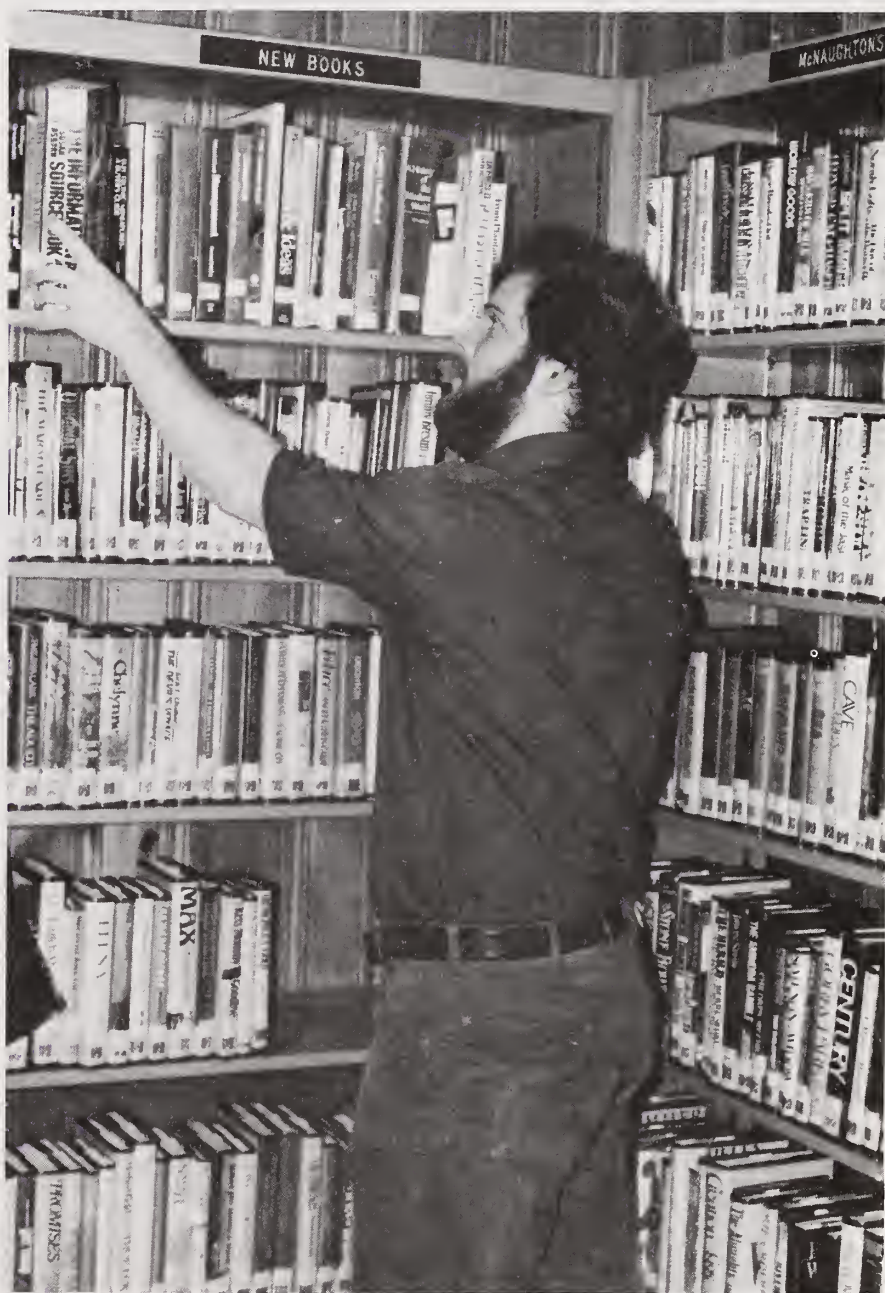
To help keep patrons abreast of world events, the library subscribes to 145 magazines, newspapers and stock guides. Cooking, cabinetmaking, computing and current business trends are only a few of the topics covered in the periodicals collection. Older issues of most magazines are kept for reference use. A paperback swap, a small collection of children's books, a copy machine and, soon, art prints for circulation complete the library's holdings.

More than its holdings, the Arlington Hall Post Library provides a variety of services to its patrons. If a desired book or periodical is not in the collection, the library staff will find it (aided by the QCLC computer data base) and borrow it for the use of the Arlington Hall patron. Materials checked out or new titles scheduled for arrival can be reserved in advance. Reference assistance is cheerfully provided by a knowledgeable and resourceful staff.

For the patrons' convenience, much of the library's reference, reserve, interlibrary loan and renewal requests are handled by telephone. However, most readers prefer to go in person to the newly-redecorated facility to relax in the comfortable armchairs or to spread out their projects on the large study tables. Others

watch the Weekly Bulletin for announcements of the library's VIP "behind the scenes" tours of Washington, D.C. and its environs, and for information on upcoming programs in the Sun-

day Series. Every other Sunday, the library hosts speakers on myriad topics including, among others, investments, taxes and fashion, or performers of craftsmen willing to share their skills.



In the Arlington Hall Library, Technician Ben Gardner scans books just recently received. There are approximately 140 new titles monthly. (Photo by Sp4 Enrique Brathwaite)

Information, Tour and Travel

The Information, Tour and Travel Center (ITT) is open to all military personnel and their dependents, DOD civilians and all retired personnel.

Utilizing the Pentagon Ticket Service, AHS personnel have the convenience of arranging off-post entertainment activities without having to leave the Garrison. Tickets to local sports and theater events can be purchased on a cash basis by placing orders prior to Wednesday morning. A small service charge is included in the cost of the ticket price from the Pentagon Ticket Service.

Sports enthusiasts can get tickets for the major games of the season. Tickets for special performances in and around the capital area can be obtained. The cost varies depending on the theater, the performance, and seating arrangements.

Tickets for major amusement parks can be arranged. These amusement parks are many of the well-known ones located in the eastern part of the country.

The ITT director can assist personnel in coordinating visits to points of interest in the local area. Brochures for many other attractions are also available. Plans for the future include expansion of the travel guides, camping information and local maps. Discount coupons for local movie theaters and the popular "2 for 1" discount booklets for the local area are also planned.

Installation Club System

The Officers' Club provides a variety of catering services, food and beverage operations, entertainment, and other social and recreational programs.

The NCO/EM Club provides a variety of services, including food and beverage operations, patio, game room, party room, entertainment, and other social and recreational programs.

Community Center

The Community Center provides essential community and social recreation programs to meet the needs and interests of

military personnel and their families.

Entertaining, competitive and educational programs, as well as equipment for self-directed activities are geared to support the morale and welfare of the community as fully as possible.

During the past months there have been many improvements within the facility such as renovations of the lounge, kitchen, piano room, restrooms and new furnishings.

Further renovation plans are programmed for FY 83. Maximum utilization of the facility by military personnel is the goal of the Community center.



In the Community Center, Pvt. Michael Freeman plays the pinball machine during his free time. (Photo by A. Hickman)

AHS's attic

A historian's delight

by Diane L. Hamm

Unknown to many, INSCOM possesses its own version of the traditional attic filled with discarded memorabilia of the past. Located on the top floor of the east wing of Headquarters Building, the History Office maintains a storehouse of relics associated with the heritage of military intelligence.

The storage area is crowded with cabinets and boxes containing over 300 items collected by the History staff during the last four years.

Upon entering the room, one's attention is immediately caught by a code machine, called the "German Enigma," in the corner. During World War II, the portable Enigma served as the cipher machine for the German Armed Forces. The mathematical possibilities of variations made solution seemingly unthinkable. However, unknown to the German High Command, the British possessed the "Ultra Secret" which allowed them to read Enigma messages. Nearby stands the SIGABA, America's counterpart to the Enigma which was used for communications between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

As one begins to sift through the storage cabinets, each newly discovered treasure brings to mind events and faces of the past. There is a file folder that contains some espionage messages of USSR agents which were intercepted by agents of the Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC). Of interest is a note written in Russian on a piece of white

silk. The note, planted by the Russian KGB, indicates an attempt to incriminate a Soviet Army deserter who had defected to West Germany as a Soviet espionage agent. The CIC intercepted the message from the German national before it could be given to the police. This mission prevented the KBG's attempt to cast suspicion on the defector.



Dr. Finnegan, INSCOM historian, examines the Enigma. (U.S. Army photo)

Another shrouded mystery is a note written on a piece of thin tissue, also intercepted by CIC agents. The note instructed the espionage agent to obtain detailed information on one of the agent's contacts, and asked for information on "other individuals among your acquaintances who have been loyally indoctrinated toward us." This particular note was discovered on the head of a female courier where it had been tightly folded and concealed.

Actual sabotage equipment that was used during World War II by German agents is stored here. One such item of equipment is a "Coal Bomb," a lump of coal which was hollowed out and filled with explosives. Another device is the "Oil Can Bomb." Oil was placed in the top compartment of the can, and the bomb was placed at the bottom.

Also preserved is a "matchbox" camera which was made for CIC immediately after WWII, during the Cold War period. There is also a unique little item which resembles an ink pen but is really a knife. The Philippine Communists used objects of this sort as their method of subversion. The knives were sold to U.S. military personnel to aid the Communists in two ways. First, it brought money into their treasury; second, the use of the knife among military personnel brought about serious incidents and desertions.

One the most treasured of all the historical items is the Belgian automatic pistol, confiscated by

Army intelligence officers during the attempted arrest of former Japanese Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo on Sept. 11, 1945. With this weapon, Tojo made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide.

Besides the cloak and dagger items, there are unusual and unique gifts that have been presented to USAINSCOM. His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie of Ethiopia presented Col. Richard B. Mosser, commander, USASA Field Station Asmara, a bowl, circular in shape, made of pure silver and gold with 19 small gold rosettes and one coptic cross

around the outer edge. It was presented at a special ceremony at the Asmara Palace in February 1970 as a gesture of goodwill and friendship. Also presented by Ethiopian officials is a 20-pound set of water buffalo horns. The tips of the horns are carved to represent opened bird beaks (teeth included). A brass plate is suspended by two strings between the horns to support a gong.

With such a variety of legendary items in possession, the History Office still seeks historical contributions from individuals and units worldwide.



Items in the memorabilia collection include a silver bowl from Ethiopia and Gen. Tojo's Belgian pistol. (U.S. Army photo)

INSCOM gets Tojo's pistol

Gen. Hideki Tojo's .25 caliber pistol is one of the most significant items in INSCOM's historical collection. (Tojo, you may recall, was Japan's Chief of the Imperial General Staff, War Minister and Premier before and during World War II.) This pistol was originally in the Military Intelligence Museum at Fort Huachuca, but following the museum's discontinuance it was transferred to the 24th Infantry Division and Fort Steward Museum.

In September 1945, following the Japanese surrender, U.S. military elements landed in Japan. Units of the Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC) along with advance elements of the elite 11th Airborne Division and others were airlifted to Japan. Their job was to apprehend and arrest individuals deemed to be top war criminals. A radiogram from the Commander-in-Chief, Army Forces, Pacific, transmitted through the G-2 (intelligence) Far East Command to the 441st CIC Detachment in Tokyo and then to the 308th CIC Detachment in Yokohama directed the arrest of Tojo.

Five CIC personnel participated in the arrest of Tojo. They included Maj. Paul Krause, Capt. William Hiraoka, Lt. John Wilpers, Lt. James Wood and Special Agent James Ward. The following events were recorded by one of the agents present. The date was Sept. 11, 1945.

1430 hours: Five CIC personnel proceeded from Yokohama to Tokyo, where an informant who knew of Tojo's whereabouts was contacted.

1600 hours: The contingent arrived at Tojo's residence, a small one-story, Japanese-style home on the outskirts of Tokyo and found it guarded by

several policemen. Seven newspapermen, four photographers and three U.S. Army enlisted men who had received an anonymous "tip" were also in the vicinity. Several of the newspapermen had tried to interview Tojo, but were turned away by his secretaries.

1602 hours: Tojo's two secretaries came to the door and were instructed to tell Tojo that officers of the Counter Intelligence Corps wished to talk with him.

1608 hours: The secretaries returned and asked if the CIC personnel had credentials. On receiving an affirmative response, they took this information back to Tojo.



Tojo's backup suicide pistol. This .25 caliber Belgian-made handgun was found fully loaded on a coffee table beside Tojo after he tried to take his life. (Photo by Sp5 Joseph D'Acunto)



The .32 caliber bullet (insert) used by Japanese Premier Hideki Tojo in his attempted suicide. Bullet was presented to the late FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover by Harry Brundidge, associate editor, *Cosmopolitan* magazine. (Photo courtesy of the FBI)

1612 hours: Tojo sent word that he would receive only those officers in charge. (All conversations up to this point had been carried on through a door which was locked.)

1613 hours: At this time, Tojo appeared at an open window on the opposite side of the house. He

could be seen only from the shoulders up and stated he was General Tojo. He spoke to Krause through an interpreter and repeatedly asked if this was an official arrest. Krause advised Tojo that he had been directed to bring him to Yokohama and that he should get ready for the trip. Tojo agreed

and closed the window.

1617 hours: The officers returned to the front door and waited about 20 seconds when they heard a shot from inside the house.

1618 hours: Krause and Wilpers broke the lock on the front door and pulled it open. The door to Tojo's room was also locked. Wilpers then kicked the panels out and also the furniture which Tojo had piled against the door.

Tojo was found sitting in an overstuffed chair, bleeding from a self-inflicted wound just below the heart. He was still conscious and pointed the pistol toward the CIC officers. Krause ordered him to drop the pistol, which he did. Wilpers went around to the other side of the chair and picked up the .32 caliber Colt pistol with which Tojo had shot himself. He also picked up from a table in front of Tojo a loaded .25 caliber pistol, an unsheathed hara-kiri knife covered with a white cloth and various documents.

In the meantime, Hiraoka had entered the room from a porch window. Wood and Ward placed Tojo's secretaries under guard. Krause ordered the civilian police to remain on guard outside and not permit anyone to leave.

1645 hours: Krause went to 1st Cavalry Division headquarters to inform the Commander, 308th CIC Detachment of the situation and also to secure medical aid, an ambulance and military police to guard the premises.

1650 hours: A civilian doctor was summoned, and Tojo was moved from the chair to a bed in the same room so he would be more comfortable.

1715 hours: The civilian doctor arrived, but Tojo, still conscious, refused treatment. Wilpers ordered the doctor to do everything he could to save Tojo's life. Two bandages were placed over the openings where the bullet entered and exited.

1815 hours: Capt. James B. Johnson, Medical Corps, 1st Cavalry Division, arrived and gave Tojo an injection of morphine, a unit of blood plasma and sutured the wound, front and rear. About this time, a Military Police detail arrived to guard the premises.

1830 hours: Tojo was taken by ambulance to a hospital unit attached to Headquarters, 1st Cavalry Division.

1900 hours: The ambulance arrived at the hospital where Tojo was given another plasma transfusion. Arrangements were made to move him to the 98th Evacuation Hospital in Yokohama.

1920 hours: The ambulance carrying Tojo departed for Yokohama. The trip was uneventful; Tojo opened his eyes only once, but did not speak.

2140 hours: The party arrived at the 98th Evacuation Hospital where Tojo was given yet another transfusion. Krause turned Tojo over to the custody of the XI Corps Provost Marshal and stationed a Nisei CIC agent at Tojo's bedside in the event he talked or made a statement.

Because the 98th Evacuation Hospital was being transferred to another location in Japan, Tojo was moved to the 43rd Field Hospital located about one mile from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Tokyo. This hospital was in a large, undamaged school building under the command of Maj. John W. Ashworth. On Oct. 7, Tojo was transferred to the former POW camp at Omori and, finally, to Sugamo prison on Dec. 8. He was tried as a war criminal, convicted and executed in 1948.

Ashworth, who returned to civilian life, was interviewed years later and denied reports that Tojo had missed his heart because he was apparently a bad shot. The doctor said that X-rays showed that the bullet had crossed the apex of the heart as the heart was contracted. Thus, no main blood vessels were hit. If the heart had not been contracted, he would have died almost immediately.

Originally, the .25 caliber pistol came to the MI Museum in 1954 as a gift from Hiraoka, who was then a major in the Army Reserve. Hiraoka confiscated the pistol at the time of Tojo's arrest and was permitted to retain it by Headquarters, Eighth Army acting in accordance with War Department directives then in effect.

The data contained in this article was extracted from "The Intelegram," a U.S. Army Intelligence Command publication, April 4, 1973.

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Change of the Seasons

by Phoebe Russo

On a cold winter's morn at the break of dawn
The storm clouds gathered and the wind did blow.
Like chaste fairies dancing, the white snowflakes fell
Till all lay deep in the soft fallen snow.
The icy boughs dipped over snow covered hills;
On that cold, cold day, hard did the wind blow!
. . . and Winter came to Arlington Hall Station.

As nature intended, Winter stayed awhile
Then away she went, with the wind, and a smile.

Spring came for a visit and life sprang anew
As the cold earth warmed with the sun's bright rays.
With the sun's warm glow, and the rain's gentle fall
The earth awoke. And the sound of the jays
Was heard by the flowers, now showy and bright;
The turtledove cooed from meadows to quays.
. . . and Springtime came to Arlington Hall Station.

Spring's beauty and youth could remain no longer.
Since life goes on—it was now time for Summer.

Now Summer waited not, she had things to do
To warm the land, and to ripen the rye;
To attune to nature when the time was right.
The summer sun set in the western sky
And the heat of the day went into the night.
Oh, those hot, humid days in late July!
. . . and Summer came to Arlington Hall Station.

Summer hung around with her haze and pall
But she had to leave—it was time for Fall.

In grandeur came Autumn with her magic wand
To wield and touch until her work was done.
Now Indian Summer, in one grand flourish,
Brought warmth and blue skies, and then she was gone.
Their beauty diminished, the leaves tossed around;
The nights turned cold and the magic was gone.
. . . and Autumn came to Arlington Hall Station.

Time marched on, and the harvest was done.
Life's cycle again—for Winter will come.

Fort Devens soldier recently promoted

SFC Debra E. Smith, Visitors Branch, U.S. Army Intelligence School (USAISD) Fort Devens, was recently promoted to her present grade.

The Everett, Washington, native joined the Army in June 1973. She attended Basic Training at Fort McClellan, Ala., when the Women's Army Corps was still in existence. Smith said, "I like to call it 'Powder Puff Basic'. We weren't even issued fatigues. When we did go to the field we had to come back in when it rained. There was a lack of soldier skills training, but I've picked it up as I've gone through the ranks."

When Smith first entered the Army she had no intention of staying beyond her first enlistment. "I wanted to get the GI Bill," Smith said. "My first duty assignment was Korea. I enjoyed it but I still wasn't sure, so I extended for a year."

Smith was then assigned to the Continental United States Military Intelligence (MI) Group, Fort Meade, Md., as an operator

and section supervisor, in May 1976.

While assigned to the MI Group she was selected to attend the cryptological course which is for service supervisors and is generally restricted to E-6s and E-7s. Smith attended as an E-5. She had the distinction of being the first female to attend the course and to graduate at the top of her class. "It was a very good course and I recommend it to all E-6s and E-7s in cryptologic Military Occupational Specialties who want to become more technically proficient."

Following her assignment at Fort Meade she made a Permanent Change of Station (PCS) to Field Station Augsburg in March 1978.

During her tour of duty in Augsburg Smith met, and later married, MSgt. Wayne Smith. She said that planning is important when you are married and have a child. "You have to be a soldier, wife and mother all rolled into one," she added.

Smith arrived at Fort Devens

in October 1980 and was assigned to Student Company as a platoon sergeant. "Being a platoon sergeant was a good assignment," Smith said. "I like 'troop time' better than 'staff time'. I enjoy the contact with troops more than the paper shuffling that goes with being a staff NCO."

June of this year will mark Smith's tenth year in the Army. She hopes to achieve the rank of sergeant major prior to 20 years of service. She also hopes to be a first sergeant and eventually a command sergeant major.

Smith is very active in the community. She is an assistant Brownie Leader for her daughter Julie's troop. She was secretary of the Post Intramural Bowling League until last November. She was also Worcester County's Woman Champion Bowler for the last two years. "I'm very competitive," Smith said, "I am more critical of myself than anyone else, even when I bowl."

Although Smith has only been bowling three years she has a chance at trying out for the All-Army Bowling Team later this month.

Smith, who will be transferring to Berlin, Germany, next month, offered this advice to young female soldiers who are thinking of making the Army a career, "Become technically proficient, because you are going to be expected to be better than average. Once you've achieved that goal the door is wide open for you."

Beckles is outstanding soldier

by Sp4 Tony Devlin



Col. Bruce H. Davis congratulates Sp4 Jennifer Beckles, 500th MI Group, for receiving the PLC Leadership Award. (Photo by Sp4 Tony Devlin)

The Army has many exemplary soldiers, but a few shine above the rest. One such soldier is Sp4 Jennifer Beckles of the 500th Military Intelligence Group, Camp Zama, Japan. Specialist Beckles recently demonstrated her professionalism while attending the Primary Leadership Course (PLC) held at Camp Jackson, Korea from February 11 to March 11, 1983. She was presented the coveted Leadership Award and also graduated third in her class. The course is designed to promote confidence and train the students in the many aspects of leadership.

Sp4 Beckles went to PLC to further her career and she thinks

her time in Korea was well spent. "The classes given on Leadership, Communications, BTMS, Map Reading, and Rifle Maintenance were excellent," she said. No one class stood out in her mind. They were all equally good. The cadre and the instructors were professional at all times and very well informed in their fields. She said the experience and knowledge she gained at PLC has enhanced her desire to become a leader and a non-commissioned officer.

Sp4 Beckles has worked as a clerk typist for the 500th MI Group since she arrived at Camp Zama in August of 1981. She is considered to be one of the best soldiers in her unit and has prov-

en her abilities many times. She was recently commended for scoring the maximum of 300 points on the past two Physical Fitness tests.

When she is not slaving over a hot typewriter, Beckles relaxes with her hobbies, cooking and volleyball. She is also pursuing a degree in Criminal Justice. She said she loves Japan, but she is looking forward to returning to the states when her tour is over.

While she feels the training she received at PLC may not be useful in her present position, it will help quite a bit when she gets promoted. All in all, Sp4 Beckles is an outstanding soldier doing an outstanding job. The Army could use a few more like her.



SSgt. Bruce D. Meyer was recently certified as a Voice Language Analyst and Language Analyst by NSA. He received both certifications simultaneously.



SSgt. Delmer L. Hicks was recently certified as a Language Analyst by NSA. He was previously certified as a Voice Language Analyst while stationed in Germany.

Certified as linguists

Two Army NCOs, assigned to Fort Meade, were recently certified as professional linguists by the National Security Agency Language Career Panel.

SSgt. Bruce D. Meyer, HHC, 1st Bn (Spt), who received two certifications, was certified as Voice Language Analyst and Language Analyst. Receiving certification in both categories simultaneously is an exceptional accomplishment which is seldom

matched by other linguists. SSgt. Meyer has been in the Army since 1975 and arrived at Fort Meade in November 1981 after a tour of duty in Berlin, Germany. He is presently assigned as an instructor to the National Cryptologic School.

SSgt. Delmer L. Hicks, Co A, 1st Bn (Spt), was certified as a Language Analyst. He had been previously certified in May 1981 as a Voice Language Analyst. SSgt. Hicks is an 8-year Army

veteran who arrived at Fort Meade in January 1983.

In order to qualify for professionalization, aspirants must pass a series of very difficult language examinations and also demonstrate skills in language-related fields. The two INSCOM NCOs join 117 other professional military linguists, 40 of whom are from the Army, who have been certified by the NSA Language Career Panel since 1969.

For your information

The world of the handicapped

by Sp5 Martha O'Brien

Have you ever considered how your life would change if you were handicapped?

Be honest. When you read the word handicapped did you see a wheelchair, or maybe a missing arm?

The Department of Labor defines handicapped as an individual who has a substantial barrier to employment. This includes not only those in wheelchairs or with prosthesis, but individuals with severe diabetes, epilepsy, and even high blood pressure.

There is a program, Projects With Industry (PWI), that has concerned itself with assisting the handicapped in not only getting a job but keeping it.

PWI is a division of FORE, Inc. (Facility for Occupational Rehabilitation Enterprises) and is funded through the Job Training Partnership Act.

When an individual is referred to PWI, either by his or her doctor, family, other agencies, and even themselves, the process begins in helping that individual obtain employment.

An initial interview is held to assess not only the limitations, but the capabilities of the individual as well. Once he or she has been certified by the Virginia Employment Commission, they are enrolled in the PWI placement program.

The placement program screens job openings in the area and assists with the employer/applicant interview.

Through PWI, not only is the individual rendered service, but the community benefits as well.

Pre-screening the applicant's capabilities to match the requirements of a particular job; making use of financial incentives to hire eligible applicants; and providing on-the-job training and supervision at no cost to the employer, are several ways in which PWI helps a potential employer.

Free to eligible applicants, PWI helps in everything from evaluation, counseling and job training, to placement and follow-up.

All of this of course assists individuals in their goal to be a community asset instead of a community liability.

In February 1982, PWI began working with the Directorate of Civilian Personnel Office at Vint Hill to seek employment for handicapped individuals. The cooperation and understanding of many supervisors here at Vint Hill was instrumental in making this program a reality.

Since its inception in April 1980, PWI has had an impressive record of placement and retention. With a retention rate of 88 percent in its first year and 100 percent in 1982, the program

has been very successful.

There are some individuals whose handicaps do prevent them from obtaining meaningful employment. However, there are many more who not only have the potential and the ability to hold a job but the desire as well.

PCS moves to Europe

To ensure that strength levels in Europe are maintained in accordance with Congressional mandates, it has been necessary to develop guidance regarding the movement to Europe of Army personnel, both officer and enlisted, with assignment months of October 1983 or later. Specifically, Army personnel, both officer and enlisted, with assignment months of October 1983 or later will not be port-called to arrive in Europe earlier than October 1, 1983.

Soldiers who elect to make their own travel arrangements (i.e., move at their own expense reimbursable at the MAC rate)

should be advised that they must not arrive at their gaining unit in Europe prior to October 1, 1983. As such, the DA Form 31 (Request and Authorization for Leave) and orders authorizing soldiers to travel commercially, reimbursable at the MAC rate, must contain the following statement: "You may not sign in to your gaining unit prior to October 1, 1983. Should you arrive at your new unit prior to October 1, 1983 you will be maintained on leave until October 1, 1983."

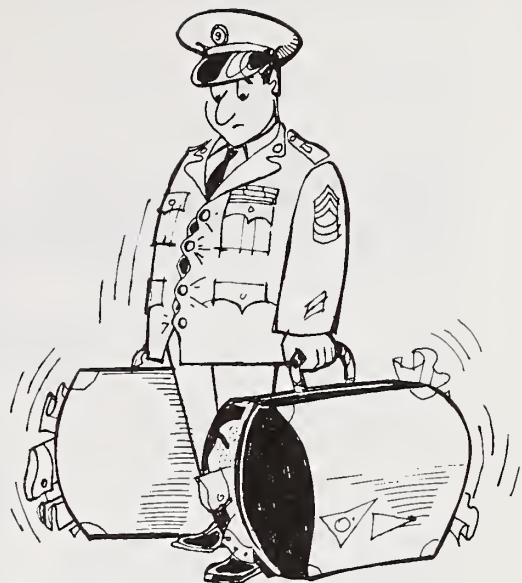
Central Portcall Offices (CPCO) are responsible for ensuring that soldiers with an assignment month of October 1983 or later are not port-called to arrive in Europe prior to October 1, 1983. Port-calls received from the Military Airlift Command (MAC) Passenger Reservations Center (PRC) that direct movement that would place the soldier in Europe prior to October 1, 1983 will be cancelled and rebooked.

Military Personnel Offices (MILPO) are responsible for ensuring that soldiers with assignment for October 1983 or later departing their activities have sufficient leave to cover the period between the date of departure from the losing installations through October 1, 1983.

The above policy applies to all officer and enlisted personnel on PCS to Europe from any area outside Europe with an assignment month of October 1983 or later.

Beginning May 1, 1983, MILPERCEN personnel assistance points located at CONUS MAC aerial ports will monitor transients for compliance. Failure to comply with the above could result in personal hardships and the unnecessary expenditure of leave.

Travel in your future?



Going overseas?

One of the first important steps you'll need to take care of is applying for passports.

A passport is your key to travel. While most soldiers require only travel orders and an ID card, family members must have a passport to travel to foreign countries.

The process of obtaining a passport can be quite simple. But it does take time. The peak movement season, normally the summer months, tends to lengthen the processing time and points out the need for accuracy, completeness and timely submission.

A recent innovation developed by the Army and the State Department has regional passport agencies processing Army dependent, no-fee passports not requiring visas. Although soldiers and their family members won't deal directly with these agencies, installation passport agents will. The result, say Army personnel officials, should reduce turn-around time from the date of application to the time the passport is returned to

the installation for release.

Ultimately, the soldier plays the major role in getting passports in on time. The Army Service Center for the Armed Forces offers the following hints:

(1) Apply as soon as you're selected for overseas movement. Don't wait for orders or concurrent travel approval.

(2) Always have appropriate evidence of U.S. citizenship.

(3) If you have family members who are not U.S. citizens, and if you plan to have them naturalized, do so without delay. The naturalization certificate must be submitted with the passport application.

(4) Soldiers and family members who are citizens of countries other than the United States must have a current passport at all times. Discuss details with your passport agent.

(5) If you plan to adopt children, arrangements should be made at the earliest available date.

(6) Stay in close contact with your parent organization concerning travel arrangements and passport processing.



FS Augsburg and FS Berlin play in tournament

by SFC Pamela Pullium
(as told by SSgt. Bonnie Shepard)

The trophy case at Field Station Augsburg boasts a pair of green and white fraternal twin trophies these days, signifying that FSA captured both the men's and the women's top honors at the INSCOM European Basketball Tournament for 1983. The tournament was held on Sheridan Kaserne, Augsburg, Mar. 25-27, 1983 with FSA hosting teams from Field Station Berlin and the 66th MI Group, Munich. But the travelers to Augsburg left in defeat as the powerful host team swept the entire, high-spirited tournament.

One of the tournament highlights came in the appearance of the visiting INSCOM Commander, Maj. Gen. Albert N. Stubblebine, III who along with FSA Commander, Colonel Michael M. Schneider, made the welcoming speeches. Maj. Gen. Stubblebine also threw out the game ball to signify the start of the tournament.

Competition began with the Augsburg men facing the Cagers from Munich. In a fast-paced game that was spear-headed by Augsburg's leading scorer, Bennie Shaw, the host team defeated the men from 66th MI Group by a score of 102 to 99. Shaw, who

had 29 points, faced tough scoring competition from Munich's John McCarthy who totaled 24 points in the first game of the tournament.

The women's teams saw their first action later that evening with the respective teams from Augsburg and Munich meeting in a game where the Augsburg women ran away with the ball,

scoring 84 points to Munich's 50 points. High scorer for Augsburg was Kathy Young who contributed 22 points to the winning effort. As this highly-charged game came to an end, Augsburg had advanced in the winner's bracket in both categories.

On the second day of action, Field Station Berlin challenged the hot Augsburg men's team for the first play of the day. Com-



Players in the INSCOM European Basketball Tournament hope to score by getting their ball in the basket. The game was played by teams representing FS Augsburg and FS Berlin. (U.S. Army photo)



Teams from FS Augsburg and FS Berlin competed in this high-spirited tournament. Here team members put forth their best effort in the hopes of winning the competition. (U.S. Army photo)

petition between these two teams is fierce in legend, and this match-up was no exception. In an exciting display of ball-handling, FSA toppled Berlin by the score of 84-79. Thompson of Augsburg led the pack with 31 points. This ensured the men from Augsburg a spot in the final play-off.

Right on their heels was the women's teams from Berlin and Augsburg who displayed one of the hardest-fought games of the tournament. The lead seesawed back and forth between the two teams throughout the game, reflecting superior defensive skills on both sides. The balance tipped in Augsburg's favor when Berlin's leading scorer, Marsha Brock, fouled out of the game with just minutes left to play. FSA squeaked past the remaining four players on the Berlin squad by a final score of 66-64, with

the help of an incredible 30 points donated by Jackie Moate. The women were on their way to the final action also.

Closing out play on the 26th were the elimination games between Berlin and Munich in both the men's and women's categories. The 66th MI Group gained a berth on the final bracket by erasing their Berlin allies by a score of 101 to 87, behind the scoring of Dave Nate. Nate dropped in 29 points toward the victory. But, all was not lost for the Berlin contingent, however, as the women's team edged out the ladies from Munich by 4 points to win by the score of 62 to 58. Brock of Berlin again showed her prowess as she added 28 points for the Berlin cause.

Lauded as surely the most exciting game of the tournament, a

revived Munich team came on strong in the final men's action as they led at half-time 51 to 42 over the undefeated Augsburg team. But Augsburg tightened its respective defense and fought back in the second half to end the regulation play deadlocked with Munich 90-90. The gym roared with the fans from both sides cheering on their favorite team through the overtime period, but the Augsburg fans were paid off for their efforts as FSA completed the overtime period with a 105-101 win over the 66th MI Cagers to take the championship. Augsburg's Thompson again paced the scoring for the victors as he dumped in 30 points for the winning cause.

The last game of the tournament saw the Augsburg women take charge early and command the Berlin team throughout. Winning by a score of 65 to 54, the FSA team completed a "sweep" of the tournament for the hosts. Jackie Moate again contributed 20 points for the victors.

Tournament action completed, and the victors chosen, Col. Schneider presented the first place trophies to the teams from Augsburg. Jackets were awarded to the victors in recognition of their excellent ball play. Second place trophies and athletic bags were then presented to the men from the 66th MI Group and the women from FS Berlin. Camaraderie among the six INSCOM teams was extremely high and representative of the spirit that exists between INSCOM units in the European command. When Augsburg Super Star Jackie Moate was asked what came next, her comment was "on to softball, of course!"

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